

consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and copied to Richard L. Beal, Environmental Enforcement Section, U.S. Department of Justice, 301 Howard Street, Suite 870, San Francisco, CA 94105, and should refer to *U.S. v. Mobil Oil Corp.*, DOJ No. 90-5-2-1-1994.

The proposed Mobil consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Central District of California, 1100 United States Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012; the Region IX Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105; and the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 624-0892. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. To request a copy of the consent decree in *United States v. Mobile Oil Corp.*, please refer to that case and DOJ No. 90-5-2-1-1994 and enclose a check in the amount of \$4.25. Your check should be payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section,
Environment and Natural Resources Division.
[FR Doc. 96-14979 Filed 6-12-96; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR § 50.7, and 42 U.S.C. 9622(d)(2)(B), notice is hereby given that four consent decrees were lodged in *United States v. Montrose Chemical Corporation of California*, consolidated with *Levin Metals Corp. v. Parr-Richmond Terminal Company*, Civil Action No. C 96-02103 MEJ (N.D. Cal.), on June 6, 1996, with the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint in that action alleges that defendants are liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act for cleanup and cost recovery at the United Heckathorn National Priorities List Superfund Site in Richmond, California ("Site"). The complaint also alleges that defendants are liable for damages for injury to, destruction of, and loss of natural resources at or using the Site.

Pursuant to the consent decrees, sixteen settling parties, including two agencies of the United States, will pay approximately \$6.656 million to resolve their liability for the performance of remedial actions at the Site, and for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States at the Site. Some of those parties will also perform the remedial actions selected by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the Site. The actions include capping an area where a pesticide formulation facility was once located and dredging sediments from two nearby harbor areas. The four decrees also provide for the payment of \$400,000 to the federal natural resource trustees, the Department of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as damages for natural resource injuries and in reimbursement of damage assessment costs.

As provided in 28 CFR 50.7 and consistent with 42 U.S.C. 9622(d)(2)(B), the Department of Justice will, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, receive comments from persons who are not named as parties to this action relating to the proposed Consent Decrees for a period of thirty days from the date of this publication. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530. All comments should refer to *United States v. Montrose Chemical Corporation of California*, D.J. Ref. 90-11-3-598.

The proposed consent decrees may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Northern District of California, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102; the Region IX Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 624-0892. Copies of the proposed consent decrees may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of \$154.75 (25 cents per page reproduction costs) for all four consent decrees with all exhibits, and \$56.50, for all four consent decrees without exhibits, payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section,
Environment and Natural Resources Division.
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Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees Pursuant to the Clean Air Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a consent decree was lodged in *U.S. versus Ultramar Inc.*, Civil Action No. CV 96-3983-GHK (ASWx) (C.D. Cal.), on June 5, 1996, with the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The case is a civil action under Section 113(b) of the Clean Air Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. 7413(b), for violations of provisions of the act and of the regulations for New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") in subpart Ka of Part 60 of 40 C.F.R. that require all openings in the roofs of petroleum storage tanks that are subject to the regulations to be sealed or covered.

The violations of the NSPS regulations involved Ultramar Inc.'s ("Ultramar's") Wilmington Refinery, which is located in Wilmington, California, Los Angeles County, California. A petroleum storage tank at this facility has a "guidepole" that passes through the roof of the storage tank. The complaint alleges that the defendant's use of a "drilled" guidepole—a guidepole perforated by a series of holes along the length of the pole—violates NSPS that require all openings in the roofs of petroleum storage tanks to be sealed or covered.

The complaint seeks injunctive relief to ensure future compliance with the NSPS regulations. Under the consent decree, Ultramar will retrofit the tank with agreed upon emission control equipment. After retrofitting the tank, the defendant is required to operate the emissions control equipment specified by its consent decrees in compliance with the Clean Air Act and its consent decree.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and copied to Robert R. Klotz, Environmental Enforcement Section, U.S. Department of Justice, 301 Howard Street, Suite 870, San Francisco, CA 94105, and should refer to *United States v. Ultramar Inc.*, DOJ No. 90-5-2-1-2002.

The proposed Ultramar consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Central District of California, 1100 United States Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, or at the